

# ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 12

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### THE 32ND ANNUAL BANQUET

The 32nd Annual Banquet will be held at the Palmer House, Monroe and State Streets, on the evening of June 25th.

The addresses of the evening will be made by Mr. Wallace Bruce Amsbary, poet-humorist, on "Laughter and Life," and Mr. Louis LaBeaume, F. A. I. A., on "Frozen Music and the Melting Pot."

It is hoped that every member will be present.

### CAN IT BE PUT OVER?

The monthly meeting held May 28th, brought out the largest attendance we have had this year. About one-quarter of the members attending were members not usually seen at the monthly meetings. This shows that the subject selected for the meeting was of general interest.

In the absence of the president, Harry Wheelock presided in his usual energetic style. Stanford Hall spoke on "Factors Essential to Appreciation of the Architect." Leon Stanhope on "News, What Is It." Joseph Llewellyn's remarks on "What Is the Matter with the Architect," were read by Mr. Hall in Mr. Llewellyn's absence. Last but not least, Frank Davidson put over the subject, "Can it Be Put Over." Each speaker was followed by from fifteen to thirty minutes of lively discussion. Some of those taking part were Alfred Granger, Albert Saxe, Herman Palmer, Byron Jillson, Walter McDougall, Tirrel Ferrenz, Arthur Woltersdorf, John Fox, Paul Gerhardt, Jr., Clarence Hatzfeld, William Klein and Karl Sheldon.

The consensus of opinion was that the public **could be educated** to a better understanding and appreciation of the functions of an architect. The most outstanding point in the discussion was that one of the best ways to accomplish this was to give your client 100 per cent service, and that a satisfied client was the best "business getter" any architect could secure.

None of the speakers mentioned the subject of "Fees." Several of the members spoke from the floor as to fees, demand and supply, etc. Fees seemed to be placed in the same class as prices. A high-grade salesman never mentions prices to his customer or prospect. He talks service or quality and assumes that the customer is prepared to pay the charge.

Ye editor feels that if our members will exert themselves to render 100 per cent service that the fee question will ultimately be settled in the same manner as the price question is settled in the industrial world. The client, customer or prospect is willing at all times to pay for 100 per cent service, if he can be convinced that your service is 100 per cent.

### THE ARCHITECT IS A REAL FACTOR

Mr. Homer C. Gibbs of Gibbs & Kramer, architects, Winter Haven, Fla., writes interestingly of a plan of educating their clients as to the importance of architectural supervision, a procedure which has been found most productive of good will:

"We endeavor to leave the clients we serve conscious of a satisfaction with our service; leaving no stone unturned to retain them as personal friends. To this end, we keep a record of the date of every supervision visit we make to their project and send with, or at the time of issuing, the last certificate of payment an itemized statement of these visits of inspection. On projects near at hand where such visits are made almost daily the resume obviously is sometimes rather imposing.

"The effect of this is to convince the client that our interest in his building didn't cease with the letting of the contract; he has the concrete evidence before him that the architect was a real factor throughout the entire period of construction. We have found from past experience that the owner, as well as the general public is prone to accredit the supervision portion of the construction entirely to the contractors. We are endeavoring, in our humble way, to correct this impression, one which is a ponderous stumbling block to the public's realization of the full function of the architect.

"By so doing, we shall in time sufficiently overcome this obstacle so that the passerby may see the architect at his labor and attribute to him his lawful share of credit for the structure when completed."—M. S. A. Bulletin.

### MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY MEETING HELD MAY 28, 1929

Regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects was held Tuesday evening, May 28, 1929, at the Architects' Club of Chicago.

Mr. Wheelock presiding. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

#### Correspondence:

Letter from Steam Fitters' Protective Association, enclosing letter from United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters regarding decision rendered by the National Board



of Jurisdiction, authorizing certain work to be done by plumbers and certain other work to be done by steam fitters. It was moved by Mr. Granger, seconded and passed: That the above letters be referred to the Publication Committee and to the Committee on Materials and Methods.

Letter from the Builders' Exhibit of the Builders Building regarding Small House Competition and requesting the appointment of a member of the Illinois Society as one of the jury for above competition. Letter referred to President White for appointment. It was moved by Mr. F. E. Davidson, seconded and passed: That the secretary be instructed to write the Builders' Exhibit, thanking them for their invitation to act on competition jury. On May 31st, Mr. White appointed Mr. Byron Jillson as representative on the Small House Competition Jury.

Mr. Wheelock reporting for Public Action Committee stated that much work had been done regarding men practicing without license. Also regarding the change in firm names, where certain members of the firm were not architects, the firm names had been changed to indicate who were and who were not architects. He also spoke of a very important opinion rendered by Attorney Marshall regarding corporations practicing architecture, which has been printed in the Bulletin.

Mr. Ferrenz for the Materials and Methods Committee, regarding the Tacoma Building, stated that he had been on the premises practically every day since wrecking had been started and had gathered much material for a report. He anticipated that the report would be in shape for publication before the annual meeting.

The chair instructed the secretary to write chairmen of all committees to make written report previous to the annual meeting, so that reports could be acted upon by committees of committees.

Under "new business" the chair appointed a nominating committee to make nominations for officers for the next year. The following committee was appointed by Mr. Wheelock: Mr. Clarence E. Frazier, Mr. Davis D. Meredith and Mr. John Fox.

The chairman then asked for nominations for a second nominating committee to be elected by the members. The following men were regularly nominated: Mr. Clarence Hatzfeld, Mr. Albert M. Saxe and Mr. Archie H. Hubbard.

Mr. Ferrenz moved that the nominations be closed, motion seconded and carried. Mr. F. E. Davidson moved that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the above-mentioned nominating committee, motion seconded and carried, and nominating committee declared selected.

There being no further business, the program of the evening was introduced.

Mr. Hall, in conclusion, stated that the public should be thoroughly educated in the services to be expected from a competent architect. At present the public is employing incompetent service because they know no better. Also this is an age of group activity followed by every kind of business. The architects must combine in their programs of public education as other groups have done.

The meeting adjourned.

WALTER A. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

### TOWARD BETTER ARCHITECTURE

In a recent address President Hoover lamented the bad architecture which has made so many "eye-sores" among the public buildings of Washington. He pleaded for buildings that express "not only the traditions of the past but the greatness of the future." He hopes that in the great public building program authorized by Congress there will be a return to the simple, graceful, dignified Colonial style.

He criticizes especially one important building in Washington, which he called "an architectural orgy." It was modeled originally after the Treasury Building, with its "sound classic lines." But somebody in authority in that day preferred gorgeousness, and covered the structure with a lot of cupolas and other ornamental rubbish. The building may still be redeemed, the President thinks, by removing

those superfluous and incongruous ornaments.

Many old houses and much old furniture, almost everywhere, could be redeemed for good taste by the same simple process of taking things off.—M. S. A. Bulletin.

### A LETTER ON THE TACOMA BUILDING FROM WILLIAM B. MUNDIE, F. A. I. A.

Mr. F. E. Davidson,  
Editorial Committee,  
Illinois Society of Architects,  
160 North LaSalle Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Davidson:

I notice on page 6 of the April number of the "Monthly Bulletin" in an article relative to the Tacoma Building, the following: "The Tacoma Building was the first skeleton construction building ever built."

I take exception to that as not being a true statement of fact. For some time back I have been preparing an article on "The Origin and Development of Skeleton Construction, going back even before the eighties. All I care to state now is that the Tacoma Building will not be classified as skeleton construction as of today nor of the period when it was built.

Very truly yours,  
W. B. MUNDIE.

### A PROTEST TO THE A. I. A. FROM THE ARCHITECTS LEAGUE OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

May 13, 1929.

Mr. Edward C. Kemper, Executive Secretary,  
The American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

At the last meeting of our league, the matter of the activities of various organizations, advertising and selling Stock Plans at a large profit to themselves at the expense of our profession, was taken up and I was instructed to communicate with you in order to place same before the American Institute of Architects for their consideration before we take action.

These schemes have been in effect for a number of years and the original plan boasted of the endorsement of the American Institute of Architects on the grounds at that time that it stimulated public interest in better architecture for small homes and thus was considered as being within the scope of educational welfare.

Time has conclusively proven that this aim was not accomplished but instead it made good plans available to real estate speculative developers and builders who "improve" the designs and mutilate them in most cases. These people can well afford to pay an architect and the price at which the Stock Plans are sold permit them to dispense with the architect or to use this as a club to force architects to lower their fees.

We do not hold any objection whatsoever to the publishing of good small house designs and block plans in booklet forms by building material manufacturing groups or otherwise to stimulate building or better design and this often is a help to the architect and his client in selecting or deciding upon types of structures, but what we decidedly object to, is tremendous newspaper and magazine advertising, fixing and implanting in the public mind that the price and value of a set of plans for a dwelling is \$25 or slightly more. This is working tremendous harm to the architectural profession, as the public proportionately places the value in its mind of architectural plans for larger structures.

As a matter of fact, it would be better for the profession at large, if working drawings must be furnished, that then in that case, that they be furnished gratis, without placing a value thereon. Anything but this business of advertising the value of plans as being \$25 for a small home.

It is the hope of our organization that the American Institute of Architects through its proper committee will give



due consideration and reverse its attitude toward this matter.

We propose to broadcast our position to all national building material manufacturers requesting that they do not lend their support or assistance to the services of any of these agencies, pointing out to them that the architects will cooperate with those that refrain from so doing and that on the other hand they are lending their assistance to interests detrimental to our profession.

We also propose to outline our position and reasons in detail and at the same time to circulate this among all architectural organizations as well as architectural offices, urging their concerted effort and support in this movement and that they likewise individually notify building material manufacturers of our position and that their draftsmen be discouraged from permitting themselves to be used by submitting designs in competitions as conducted for the purpose of securing designs for Stock Plans irrespective of prizes offered.

When it is considered that outside of the large architectural offices who do large work, the fact remains that the majority of the architects in the country are doing small houses and make a living thereby, and that this business makes it difficult for them to receive a full and proper fee and places them in a position where they must combat this advertising and spend considerable time convincing the owner that their fee is proper and correct and that it pays the owner to engage an architect even for a small house; it is difficult to see where these schemes are of benefit to the profession at large.

It also has produced a condition where many architectural offices have had to meet Stock Plan competition by engaging in the same practice and likewise selling Stock Plans at competitive Stock Plan prices, certainly a condition not resulting in better architecture. Furthermore, on larger operations, clients refer to advertisement prices for small house plans in relation to fees being charged them in their work when same are being considered.

It is also our fear that it will not be long before agencies will be formulated to feature and sell Stock Plans for churches, banks and other types of buildings, in which case eventually the architects will finally be working for such agencies entirely.

Whereas, it is the interest of the architects at large to encourage young men entering the profession and who naturally start with small house construction, it is detrimental for them to enter the field under conditions which tend to lower their fees, and, consequently the dignity and character of their work and the entire profession as a whole, which is done when the public is educated that the value of a set of plans for a small house is \$25 or \$50.

We feel that the time has come when the architects, their offices and their organizations must approach each other and building material producers in order to cooperate in regard to the above matters, and once and for all definitely realize just what the results of these activities are, and doing so, once and for all refuse to lend their assistance. Thus, tending to keep the profession on a professional plane, and leaving the matter of proper house design, planning and construction entirely within the hands of the architect where it belongs and who is competent and well able to produce proper results, whereas, the schemes referred to, definitely and absolutely invite interference and meddling by others and results that are sad to behold.

We cannot also refrain from calling attention that after all is said and done, these groups are primarily motivated by a desire for profit and that they are not philanthropically interested in architectural design from an educational viewpoint and that the architect is being used to his individual disadvantage as well as is the profession as a whole.

Very truly yours,

HARRY LUCHT,

Secretary-Treasurer.

[Editor's Note: We shall be glad to receive letters from our readers, expressing an opinion of the subject discussed in this letter.]

#### ARCHITECT'S PRODUCTION COST

In the June issue of Pencil Points (pages 373-386) are printed these statistics on Architect's Production Cost as compiled by the Architects' League of Hollywood. The average **cost of plans and specifications** is in percentages based on the total cost of the building.

Our members and their office assistants should make a careful study of the data printed in Pencil Points. The Bulletin hopes that our members will write something for publication on this subject.

	Per cent
<b>Residences:</b>	
Under \$10,000 .....	4.81
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	6.39
\$20,000 to \$40,000.....	5.91
\$40,000 to \$100,000.....	6.12
Over \$100,000 .....	4.95
<b>Apartments</b> .....	2.44
<b>Hotels</b> .....	1.63
<b>Schools:</b>	
Under \$50,000 ..	3.32
\$50,000 to \$100,000 .....	2.95
\$100,000 to \$300,000 .....	2.21
Over \$300,000 .....	2.59
<b>Churches:</b>	
Under \$50,000 .....	3.79
\$50,000 to \$100,000 .....	4.52
Over \$100,000 .....	7.17
<b>Office Buildings</b> .....	2.79
<b>Store Buildings</b> .....	3.12
<b>Bank Buildings</b> .....	2.57
<b>Clubs</b> .....	3.00
<b>Warehouses</b> .....	2.42
<b>Gymnasiums</b> .....	3.52
<b>Hospitals</b> .....	3.31

#### DOES THE HOME BUILDER NEED AN ARCHITECT?

It is quite a custom for home builders, particularly builders of inexpensive homes, to either select from some stock plans in the hands of contractors or to make some rough drawings of the plans and put the construction in the hands of a contractor. As a result, our streets are lined with houses very insignificant in appearance, poor in line and design. A house of good architecture costs no more than an ugly, poorly designed house. The house of good architecture is a thing of permanent beauty, of which the home owner will not tire. Incidentally, its actual cash value is increased.

Often we find one style of house executed in material suited to an entirely different style. Nothing is so incongruous as a house whose materials are not in keeping with the traditions which are associated with that type of architecture.

If the home builder can afford it the money invested in a good architect is well spent. The architect can take the plans of the builder, plans which express his personality, which are made in reference to his mode of living, into which he has put his love of a home and can rework those plans, correcting faults of design and architectural style and errors in style. The finished result is a home expressing the individuality of the builder and the beauty of good architecture.

If it is not feasible to secure the services of an architect the builder should study the design from every angle and make sure in his own mind that the design is pleasing and restful and does not consist of a confusion of different styles of architecture.—Miss Myrtle Weldon, leader of Home Demonstration Agents, University of Kentucky.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

May 27, 1929.

Mr. H. L. Palmer, secretary,  
Illinois Chapter of Architects,  
160 North LaSalle Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Dear Sir:

For the information of your association, we are enclosing herewith a decision rendered by a national committee com-



posed of plumbers and steam fitters appointed by General President John Coefield of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which decision is self-explanatory and covers the agreement of January 25, 1913, and defines the work of the steam fitter and the neutral work that may be done by the plumber in addition to plumbing as covered by the Illinois State Plumbing Law and the City of Chicago Plumbing Code.

Trusting that your association will be guided by the decision rendered which establishes the 1913 agreement as valid, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

STEAM FITTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, LOCAL UNION 597, U. A.  
CHARLES M. RAU, Manager.

Decision rendered by National Board of Jurisdiction, United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steam Fitters. Washington, D. C., May 21, 1929:

Pursuant to the action taken at the twenty-second United Association convention held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 17 to 21, 1928, your committee as appointed by General President John Coefield met at Washington, D. C., and heard testimony of every character from April 29 to and including May 15, 1929, to consider the matter which was outlined in the report of the committee on State of Association in Resolution No. 99, introduced by Local Union 130 (see pages 150 to and including 155, U. A. Journal, November, 1928, issue), which report reads as follows:

"After an exhaustive hearing in connection with Resolution No. 99, as presented by Local 130, Chicago, during which all interested parties were given full, fair and impartial hearings, your committee in executive session has reached the conclusion that the dispute in question covers one that immediately affects the plumbers and fitters of Chicago, since during the hearing it was disclosed in no uncertain terms that peace and harmony prevails throughout the U. A., except as stated in the locality of which Chicago is the center. Your committee endeavored to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the disputants, but finding this plan to be futile, we agreed to recommend to this convention that a National Jurisdiction Committee, composed of six members, of which three shall be plumbers and three fitters, shall be appointed by the general president, who shall act as chairman of the National Jurisdictional Committee, and who shall preside at all meetings and shall be vested with the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie or for failure to agree. The duty of the National Trade Jurisdictional Committee shall be so designed as to make a most thorough investigation of any existing disagreement or controversy or any disagreement over jurisdiction as may arise in the future, and after a decision has been reached, it shall be accepted as the final determination of such dispute or disputes, as the committee may be called upon to decide.

"Your committee respectfully recommends the foregoing report and concurrence therein by this convention, based on Resolution No. 99, by Local No. 130, and the officers' report."

After a general discussion by the delegates an amendment was offered and adopted (see page 154, same issue), that the report of the Committee on State of Association apply to the City of Chicago and territory in their jurisdiction only.

Delegate Drew, Local No. 463: Realizing that the only sore spot that is now in this country is in the City of Chicago, showing that we have none and that we have never presented a resolution to this convention, I move as an amendment to the report of the committee that the report of the committee be confined to the City of Chicago and applied to that city alone. (Seconded.)

The amendment offered by Delegate Drew was adopted by unanimous vote.

Delegate Holland, Local No. 274: I move the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole as amended.

The motion was seconded and adopted by unanimous vote.

And governed by this action of the convention your committee renders its decision based on the evidence presented to it by the committees of Local Unions 130 and 597 of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of William Hanrahan, Charles

R. Mulcahy, and Patrick F. Egan, representing Local Union 130; Charles M. Rau, Martin P. Durkin and Edward Mack, representing Local Union 597.

We find after careful consideration of the evidence submitted by documents, agreements, affidavits, witnesses, oral testimony and arguments by the representatives of both local unions, that the agreement entered into on January 25, 1913, by and between Local Unions 130, 250 and 281 of the United Association and Local Unions 2 and 4 of the International Association, and now known as Local Union 597, of the United Association, and attested to by former General President John R. Alpine; Thomas E. Burke, general secretary-treasurer, and Edward W. Leonard, general organizer, representing the United Association, and generally referred to as "The 1913 Amalgamation Agreement," a valid agreement entered into voluntarily by all of the local unions, signatories thereto, and functioned fairly and harmoniously without discord or friction from the date of its inception until about the year 1920. Your committee, however, believes that interpretations of some few sections are necessary and decides as follows on the thirty-four articles of the agreement referring to jurisdiction of work:

#### Duties of a Steam Fitter

- O. All power plant piping.
  1. All steam and hot water heating.
  2. All heating regulating systems.
  3. All vacuum heating systems.
  4. All vacuum cleaning systems to be the work of either steam fitter or plumber.
  5. All pneumatic tube systems.
  6. All ice-making, refrigerating and cooling work of every description.
  7. All hydraulic piping for elevators, for the operation of curtains, also that used for the operation of presses and machinery used in mills and factories.
  8. All oil piping in connection with power or heating plants.
  9. Garage gasoline plants and in dye shops shall be the work of either steam fitter, plumber, or gas fitter.
  10. All air piping for power work and for riveting, drilling, and hoisting on buildings, except air piping for clock work, dental chairs, barber shop and gas appliances, which shall be gas fitters' work.
  11. Air piping connected with sprinkler system compressors shall be classed as sprinkler fitters' work.
  12. Erection, and setting of boilers, setting of fronts, and attaching of trimmings and pipe work for same.
  13. Placing, erecting and testing of all fan coils and air washers.
  14. Setting of all fixtures, pumps, tanks and heaters, and the rigging thereof, and the laying out of foundations.
  15. All setting of sleeves and thimbles for pipes and hangers, boxes for hangers in concrete and fireproof tile walls and floors coming under the jurisdiction of steam fitters' work.
  16. All filters and purifiers connected with heating systems, refrigerating, distilling and brewery purposes, and ventilating systems only, plumbers to connect all other filters and leave opening for steam fitter.
  17. All steam connections for hot water tanks and which ever contractor furnished tank shall place it. Plumber shall make all other connections for same.
  18. All pipes from tanks for steam fitting purposes regardless of size.
  19. All air piping for window or door opening devices sidewalk lifts and elevators of every description.
  20. All fire stand pipes not connected with sprinkler system shall be the work of either party.
  21. All water piping for steam fitters' fixtures, plumbers to leave opening for same.
  22. The assembling, erecting and dismantling of pipes considered the duties of steam fitter.
  23. Suction and discharges of central distributing and boosting stations.
  24. Assembling and erecting of tanks used for mechanical purposes to be assembled with bolts and packed joints.
  25. All cross connections of pumps and engines that are not assembled when delivered on job.



26. The building and repairing of all water grates for power or heating.
27. The assembling, erecting and connecting of all steam superheaters.
28. Iron pipe railings, racks, etc., shall be the work of either party.
29. All piping for removing ashes, etc., for carrying coal and other purposes by vacuum or compressed air.
30. All piping for smoke burners and washers.
31. Steam fitters shall run all blow-off pipes between boiler and blow-off tank and vapor pipes, also. Plumber to run all overflow pipes from blow-off tank to sewer.
32. All pipe work in power plants that is now recognized as steam fitters' work.
33. The operation and maintenance of all plants installed by steam fitters and helpers till completion and acceptance by owner.

It will be noted that the thirty-four articles of the agreement are printed herein exactly the same as they appear in the original agreement and that the interpretation of the articles which the committee deems necessary appear separately. It is the opinion of the committee that all other articles in the agreement require no interpretation and should be abided by.

Article O. Interpreted to mean all piping pertaining to power plants, except piping covered by the Plumbing Laws and recognized as plumbers' work.

Article 6. Interpreted excepting ice water lines for drinking purposes.

Article 9. Interpreted, garage gasoline plant to mean gasoline filling station.

Article 10. Interpreted, all air piping for power work for riveting, drilling, and hoisting on buildings, this is not to include air piping in storage garages or filling stations, or conflict in any way with any work referred to in other sections of this agreement. Air piping for clock work, dental chairs, barber shops, and gas appliances, shall be gas fitters' work.

Article 12. Interpreted, when in connection with steam fitters' work.

Article 13. Interpreted, plumber to leave opening for water and drain connection.

Article 14. Interpreted, when in connection with steam fitters' work.

Article 22. Interpreted, the assembling, erecting, and dismantling of pipes that are considered the duties of steam fitter as interpreted in this agreement.

Article 24. Interpreted, when used in connection with steam fitters' work.

Article 25. Interpreted, where used in connection with steam fitters' work.

Article 32. Interpreted, this section is covered in the interpretation of Section O.

In conclusion the committee wishes to call the attention of the parties to the 1913 Amalgamation Agreement, that judging from the statements made to this committee by the representatives of the contending locals, and embodied in the proceedings of the hearings before the committee and of which Locals 130 and 597 were furnished a copy, that there seems to be an honest desire on the part of both to establish harmonious relations for the benefit of our industry and a better working condition for the entire membership, and we recommend that proper steps be taken to bring about such a condition, and we believe that the formation of a Pipe Trades Council, composed of representatives of all the U. A. locals in Chicago, be immediately established, for the purpose of assisting one another to secure and maintain all the work which rightfully comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association.

DANIEL O'CONNOR,  
WILLIAM C. O'NEILL,  
THOS. A. WILLS.

MAURICE A. COLL,  
THOS. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
JERRY DOUD.

Attest:

JOHN G. COEFIELD.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY—1928-29

There have been eight (8) regular monthly meetings, with an average attendance of thirty-six (36).

All meetings have been held at the Architects' Club, 1801 Prairie Avenue, on the fourth Tuesday of the month. One additional meeting was held as a joint meeting with the Producers' Council of the American Institute of Architects at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, at which there were approximately two hundred fifty architects present.

The programs during the past year have been of unusual interest. The editors of the Bulletin have received requests for several thousand copies on account of articles printed therein which were the direct results from programs. The demand for these was so great that it was necessary to authorize the reprinting of pages from the Bulletin.

The membership of the society is four hundred twenty-five (425) four of whom are honorary members.

There has been an addition of nine (9) new members, one (1) reinstatement, one (1) resignation, five (5) deaths—making a net gain of four.

It is with regret that the society records the death of Messrs. Horace S. Powers, Lansing, Mich.; Frederick W. Perkins, Paris, France; Allen B. Pond, Chicago, Ill.; William A. Otis, Chicago, Ill., and John Morrell, DeKalb, Ill.

The Board of Directors has held eleven (11) regular meetings. Of the twelve (12) members composing the Board of Directors, there has been an average attendance of nine (9).

The Board of Directors, with the assistance of the various committees, has carried on the business of the society. Reports as published by the various committees indicate the work of these committees. All members of the Board and various committees have been particularly active throughout the year.

I would strongly urge each of our members who can possibly attend the regular monthly meeting to do so. Your directors and committees have worked hard, accomplished results and reported those accomplishments at regular monthly meetings. These results are of benefit to each member and it would be of greater satisfaction to your committees if a greater number of the membership took an active interest in the doings of the society. Each member could at least assist the membership committee and procure new members for the society.

In order to carry on the work of the society to best advantage, the Illinois Society of Architects has representation in public board and auxiliary societies as follows:

1. The Architects' Exhibition League.
2. The General Committee for the Chicago Second World's Fair.
3. The Home Economics Council.
4. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.
5. American Society for Testing Materials.
6. The Chicago Building Code Committee.
7. The Donors' Committee, composed of representatives from the Illinois Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects and The Architects' Club.

During the past year the Publication Committee has edited and published the thirty-first copy of the Society's Hand Book, many legal documents and the monthly Bulletin. All of these publications are widely copied throughout the United States. All other societies look with envy upon the Hand Book published by this society. Many times throughout the year our Bulletin is quoted by other architectural societies and by the daily press.

The Public Action Committee has been particularly active in many cases where men were practicing without license and where combinations of men, one or more of whom were not architects, but who styled themselves architects, have been required to change their name of architect to indicate who in that firm were architects and who were not. This has resulted in much good to the profession and has also resulted in the legal opinion of our attorney regarding such practice. This opinion has been published in full in the Bulletin and has been reprinted for further distribution.

Materials and Methods Committee has also been particularly active. The latest and probably most outstanding



event of the year being the examination of the Tacoma Building during the period of its demolition.

The Credentials Committee has given assistance to the National Council Architectural Registration Boards.

The Donors Committee has been formed to conduct and judge the prize winning scholarship competition held by the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club and to provide the prize of \$1,200 for this competition. The Illinois Society is one of three members in the Donors Committee and provides one-third of the prize money, the other two societies being the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A. and the Architects' Club.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS—1928-29

##### Public Action Committee

The work of this committee for the year of 1928-29 has been on a rather extensive scale.

Many architects, would-be architects, and engineers have been corresponded with and we are pleased to report that in the majority of cases we found that the errors they were committing were undoubtedly innocently committed, they not only agreed to correct their mistakes, but actually did do so with the exception of one or two cases, which cases are still pending action.

The work done has been likened to the work of the Prohibition Law enforcers, but regardless of the snooping business, the members have given themselves over full heartedly to the work.

Where there was any doubt as to what action should be taken, appeal was made to Attorney Alexander H. Marshall. Possibly the most important decision rendered by said attorney was the decision recently printed in the Bulletin on the subject of "Corporations Practicing Architecture." The legal opinion as it now stands explains the law very clearly that no corporation is entitled by law to practice architecture; because the practice of architecture is a personal service—therefore, no corporation can advertise themselves as architects, the architectural work being done purely and distinctly by the architectural member of the organization.

This question is bound to give us more concern during the next year than ever before, and we suggest that the new committee confine itself very closely to the legal opinions as obtained during the past year.

A further suggestion to the new committee is that a circular be carefully prepared and printed in the Bulletin giving the several nomenclatures as wrongly used and immediately following after each illustration show the correct legal nomenclature. This we believe would answer many inquiries and tend to relieve the committee of much unnecessary detail work as well as possibly omitting some errors.

Your respectfully,

F. A. CARPENTER,  
A. P. DIPPOLD,  
RALPH C. HARRIS,  
W. A. McDOUGALL,  
MEYER J. STURM,  
W. W. DAY,  
JOHN EBERSON,  
G. B. HELMLE,  
W. H. SCHULZKE,  
H. B. WHELOCK, Chairman.

##### Legislative Committee

Your Committee on Legislation has been in close touch with the members of the committee on the Revision of the Building Code for the City of Chicago throughout the year. So far there has been nothing of any importance developed. Outside of this matter there has been no special activity in the Legislative Committee during the year, the reason being that nothing of importance has come up for consideration and it is the policy of your chairman not to take up the time of his committee unless matters of importance should be given consideration. The committee has been willing and ready to act at any time.

The committee has approved the following resolutions: First: Whereas, there is considerable activity among manufacturing concerns and others throughout the state in the use of private plans and where the minimum cost of buildings to be erected without an architect is not being adhered to and whereas the profession of architecture is being affected by such work, therefore be it resolved that the Illinois Society of Architects and the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects act together in having the Architectural Registration Act amended to do away with the use of private plans and to reduce the minimum cost of buildings to be erected without an architect, except farm or acreage buildings.

The committee also recommends to the two bodies above mentioned that the Legislative Committee of the coming year shall get an interpretation of the Engineers' Act to differentiate between the work of the architect and the engineer.

We also recommend that the future committee keep in close touch with the revision of the building ordinances and to act at such time as they see fit in accordance with the progress made by the General Committee on Building Ordinance Revisions.

We also recommend that the Special Committee on the State Building Code renew their activities and work towards the completion of a comprehensive state building code, feeling that with the new administration some progress can be made along this line.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. JILLSON, Chairman.

##### Committee on Education

The activities of the Committee on Education of the I. S. A. for the past year have been confined to properly organizing the Traveling Scholarship which is given by the Chicago Chapter A. I. A., the I. S. A. and the Architects' Club; and to arranging for promoting the annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Emery Stanford Hall, the exhibition is now put upon an intelligent basis and the scholarship adequately provided for under the supervision of the three donor organizations.

Owing to difficulty in securing any proper dates for the architectural exhibit at the Art Institute, it was decided to hold the exhibit this year in the galleries of the Arts Club.

This change has been most beneficial, as larger numbers have visited the exhibition, greater public interest has been shown therein and the Arts Club have co-operated most generously with the architectural associations in making the exhibition a success—so much so that it is the intention to hold the architectural exhibitions in the Arts Club in the future.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED GRANGER, Chairman.

##### Donor's Committee on Education

Reporting as your representative on the Donor's Committee, consisting of representatives of the Chicago Chapter American Institute of Architects, Illinois Society of Architects, and the Chicago Architectural Club, I beg to enumerate as follows:

(1) The representatives of the above-mentioned societies met and effected a working agreement between the three senior architectural organizations, copy of which is hereto attached, and recommended for execution by this society.

(2) The Donor's Committee met with the representatives of the Architectural Sketch Club and secured their approval of an Annual Traveling Scholarship arrangement to be conducted in accordance with agreement, copy of which has been before alluded to.

(3) The Donor's Committee in co-operation with the Architectural Sketch Club approved of the program for the 1929 Architectural Traveling Scholarship Competition, and this competition has been conducted by the Sketch Club under rules and regulations approved by the Donor's Committee, and final drawings of competitors submitted for adjudication.



(4) The Donor's Committee submitted a list of nine nominations for judges of the competition to the Architectural Sketch Club for approval. To this list the club objected to four and out of the remaining five, three judges were selected by the Donor's Committee as follows: Francis W. Puckey, chairman; E. H. Klaber and Edwin Clark.

(5) These judges met on May 6 and carefully reviewed the designs submitted and submitted to the Donor's Committee, a report which follows:

"We, the undersigned, acting as a jury to judge the drawings submitted for the Architectural Sketch Club of Chicago Traveling Scholarship, have devoted two hours of serious study to the three projects submitted. We have lettered these projects A, B and C.

"We unanimously award the scholarship to that project lettered 'B,' rendered in brown. First mention is awarded to that project lettered 'A,' rendered in green. Second mention is awarded to that project lettered 'C.'"

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. PUCKEY,  
E. H. CLARK,  
E. H. KLABER.

Identification of winners are as follows: First prize, Albert Eiseman; first mention, Albert Bacchi; second mention, Ralph Emerson.

(6) At the annual meeting of the Architectural Sketch Club, committee's report was read to the meeting and the winner of the competition introduced. Following this report, Mr. Klaber, on behalf of the committee, reviewed the drawings and made a detailed criticism of the winning design and first and second mention, pointing out the good and weak points in each design.

(7) Your representative wished to compliment the administration on having brought about a distinctly valuable educational program.

Respectfully submitted,

EMERY STANFORD HALL.

#### Membership Committee

The Membership Committee begs leave to report as follows:

New members secured during the year.....	9
Reinstatements .....	1
Deaths .....	5
Resignations .....	1
Total membership .....	425

Of which 421 are active members and 4 are honorary members.

Julius Huber made Honorary Member.

The committee desires to say that since the requirements to qualify for membership have been raised the committee has not been able to report as many new members as might have been possible under the old regulations. The committee has in prospect a number of members who, no doubt, will be added to the above report.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. PALMER, Chairman.

#### Entertainment Committee

The Entertainment Committee begs leave to report that during the past year entertainment was furnished for nine meetings, comprising illustrated lectures by prominent men in their various lines of endeavor. These meetings were very interesting and instructive. The committee suggests that the membership of the Society cooperate with the incoming committee by sending to its chairman suggestions regarding entertainment and thereby assist them to secure and present subjects that would be of interest to the greatest number of our membership.

Respectfully,

F. A. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

#### Municipal Art Committee

At the instance of the Illinois Society's Committee on Municipal Art, a joint meeting was held of the Art Commission of the City of Chicago, The Municipal Art Committee of the Chicago Chapter and the Illinois Society. The Art Commission of the City of Evanston was also represented

as was the Municipal Art League. We determined to see the mayor in regard to having the city consult the Art Commission on proposed municipal monuments and structures, several of which (especially some erected by the Legion) have been very bad indeed. We also determined to see Governor Emmerson regarding better public structures throughout the state and particularly in the Chicago parks, which are under state jurisdiction except the South Park.

We approached Mayor Thompson from two angles but were told that he either would not or could not see any delegates on any subject. I wrote a letter to Governor Emmerson and received a cordial letter inviting our committee to consult with him regarding the State Art Commission. Since then I looked up the law and discovered that the Art Commission is only an art advisory board. If that is the case I hardly see any use in spending money to go to Springfield. That is the way the matter stands to date and I hope to consult some other members and various committees in regard to their suggestions concerning the Springfield trip. The Governor could not see us anyway before the end of the month.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Tallmadge, Chairman.

#### Committee on Publication

This committee has supervision of the editing and publication of all the printed matter issued by the Illinois Society of Architects. In addition, the committee is expected to study the publication needs of the profession and originate and prepare material to satisfy these needs.

We offer statistics as to the scope of our work enumerated as follows:

(1) Volume XXXI of our annual "Handbook for Architects and Builders" consisting of 792 pages, was edited, published, and distributed to the extent of 4,300 volumes.

(2) Our "Bulletin" was edited, published and distributed, free, consisting of ten issues each, with an average of ten pages to the issue. Each issue was mailed to a regular mailing list of 750 names; in addition, about 50 copies were distributed privately by the editors.

(3) There have been published forms of various sorts useful in the proper operation of an architect's office. The titles of these forms and the number sold are enumerated as follows:

Form No. 4— 58 packages, 206 loose copies.

Form No. 21— 1 package, 0 loose copies.

Form No. 22— 1 package, 4 loose copies.

Form No. 23— 324 packages, 724 loose copies.

Form No. 24— 0 packages, 213 loose copies.

Form No. 25— 40 packages, 244 loose copies.

Form No. 26— 13 packages, 262 loose copies.

Certificate books, 41.

(4) The big job your committee has tackled this last year has been the preparation of a series of informative circulars concerning the function, value limitation, and character of the services of an architect. It has the authorization of the Board of Directors for the publication and systematic distribution of these circulars to a selected list of those that, because of their official position, ought to be informed as to the nature and character of an Architect's service.

To be most effective in this educational work, the committee must have the co-operation of the entire profession. The committee requests each Architect to intelligently assist in the personal distribution of these circulars to persons to whom the information contained will be of most value.

#### State Building Code

I regret to be obliged to report to the society that the Committee on State Building Code has been inactive, in as much as the sums subscribed by the various societies and associations embraced in the General Committee, were not forthcoming when required and requested. The General Committee found that it was necessary to employ an attorney conversant with the laws and the Constitution of the State to draw a bill, which could not be successfully attacked as unconstitutional.

The Committee had ascertained that at least \$1,000 must



be available for the purpose outlined, and in as much as that sum was not forthcoming and that no one volunteered to advance it, the work of the committee has not progressed.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, Chairman.

#### Building Valuations

The Building Valuations Committee of the Illinois Society of Architects had no inquiries for services during the past year.

This committee has turned over to the treasurer of the Society (\$95), the total amount of money earned last year by this committee.

Your chairman believes that if the members of the Illinois Society of Architects properly advertised the services of this committee they would well serve their own clients.

BUILDING VALUATION COMMITTEE,  
ROBERT C. OSTERGREN, Chairman.

#### Materials and Methods Committee

During the past year the Joint Committee on Materials and Methods has been composed of five members of the Illinois Society of Architects and five members of the Chicago Chapter A. I. A., all of whom have given freely of their time whenever called upon.

The committee has had under consideration the preparation of standardized specifications covering lathing and plastering, electrical wiring, and lumber and millwork, but none of these subjects have progressed to the point where final recommendations may be made. Meetings have been held with representatives of the Employing Plasterers' Association, the Electrical Association and a large number of communications and calls from different trade and material associations have been received and passed upon. Among these may be mentioned the Electrical Contractors and Distributors' Association, The National Association of Marble Dealers, the Soil Pipe Association, the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Forest Products Laboratory, American Institute of Steel Construction, American Society for Testing Materials, and others.

The chairman of your committee was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Building Valuations, which was formed by Mr. Harry S. Cutmore, Director of Reassessment of the Board of Assessors of Cook County. Numerous meetings were held in the board's rooms at which rules and unit prices were determined upon for use in preparing the new uniform appraisal of all buildings in the county. Many of our members were called upon to assist in this work by furnishing information.

The Materials and Methods Committee now has under way an extremely interesting investigation of the Tacoma Building, which was erected in 1889, and is now in process of demolition. This matter will be made the subject of a special report.

Respectfully submitted,

TIRREL J. FERRENZ, Chairman.

#### I. S. A. Representative to the American Society for Testing Materials

This organization is carrying forward with vigor its service in the dissemination of information on the properties of materials and in the preparation of specifications and standard methods of testing. Some of the items of particular interest to architects may be briefly reviewed as follows:

**Steel:** The tentative revision of specifications for the manufacture of structural steel for buildings has been recommended for approval as standard practice. Tests are now in progress on the corrosion of various types of zinc-coated products under atmospheric exposure conditions.

**Lumber:** The fire-retardant treatment of lumber is being studied.

**Lime:** Considerable discussion has taken place looking toward the establishment of plastering specifications which would command national recognition by all interested parties.

**Concrete:** The more important projects under consideration include the preparation of specifications covering mix-

ing, conveying and placing of concrete; development of apparatus for measuring the workability of concrete; studies of curing of concrete; studies of admixtures; and factors affecting the durability of concrete.

**Brick:** New specifications have been prepared for the manufacture of sand-lime brick. Present specifications for building brick and paving brick have been revised.

**Hollow Tile:** Specifications covering wall tile, partition and furring tile, and floor tile have been revised, consisting chiefly of proposed minimum requirement in the absorption of hollow tile and a reduction in the number of standard types of load-bearing tile. The minimum requirement for absorption is based upon the results of fire tests of hollow tile walls in which it was found that the tile of extremely low absorption showed a greater tendency to spall than tile of higher absorption but of similar design and material.

**Roofing Materials:** New specifications have been prepared for asphalt for build-up roofs.

**Building Stones:** The compilation of data has been completed and is now being studied. Proposed methods for physical testing of stone have been prepared. Studies are being made on finished and on uniform cubing.

The annual spring group meeting of committees was held at the Stevens Hotel on March 19th to 22nd, and was attended by the undersigned. Mr. Richard E. Schmidt of our society acted as chairman of the conference on Hollow Masonry Building Units.

Your representative is serving on committees on Fire Tests, Weathering, Insulation and Acoustics, and Standard Specifications and Tests for Hollow Floor Tile.

Respectfully submitted,

TIRREL J. FERRENZ, Representative.

#### THE COLUMN

"When we mean to build,  
We first survey the plot, then draw the model;  
And when we see the figure of the house,  
Then must we rate the cost of the erection,  
Which if we find outweighs ability,  
What do we then but draw anew the model."

—Shakespeare, in "Henry IV."

As the Bulletin was going to press our correspondent in Ann Arbor reports the "sensational elopement" of our dearly beloved Irving K. Pond with Miss Katherine L. DeNancres.

Well, well, well, old dogs do learn new tricks. We hope no one gives I. K. a Conover Dish Washer. It's high time he had a little K. P. duty the same as our other Past Presidents.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR OTHER PRODUCERS

"Naturally we think pretty well of ASHTONE. But we are not burdened with the idea that it can be used for all types of homes. Some designs demand face brick, while others call for stucco. And as much as we'd like to sell our product, we don't want it used out of place."

Bloomington Limestone Company.

Referring to the remarks of President Hoover quoted in the previous article, "Toward Better Architecture," the idea of "taking things off" is stressed and the article says: "Many old houses and much old furniture, almost everywhere, could be redeemed for good taste by the same simple process of taking things off." Ye Editor says: "This idea of taking things off was discovered some years back by our 'wimmin folks,' and judging the results as seen on 'Boul Mich,' it is a great idea."

#### IN MEMORIAM

William Augustus Otis

Winnetka, Illinois

June 9, 1929.

John Morrell

DeKalb, Illinois

May 25, 1929.